MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899. VOL. XV.

NO. 2.

# IN A CORNER

Gen. Luna's Army Surrounded by the Americans.

THE FILIPINOS FIGHT HARD.

Otis Pushing the Fighting While Filipinos Seem to be Wavering. No Surrender of Spanish Prisoners. Food Supplies Captured.

Advices from Manila say that Maj. Gen. MacArthurhas carried San Tomas after encountering a strong resistance. Brig. Gen. Hale moved on the enemy's right and Brig. Gen. Wheaton attacked the left in a daring charge, in which Col. Summers with a part of the Oreof the Utah battery, took Moasim, on the right, resting four miles from San Fernando. The Filipinos are retreating toward San Isidro and it is expected they will make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel forces in the province of Panpanga is

concentrating. It is reported that, impressed by recent events, the Filipinos are wavering in their allegiance to the insurrection and are likely to assume a neutral attitude. It seems as though Gen. Antonio Luna's forces are destined to destruction within a few days unless they surrender or scatter. The American army has been skillfully posted at points of immense strategic advan-

The insurgents expected them to advance on Balinag by way of Quinga and had furrowed the entire country beyond Quinga with the strongest entrenchments. Instead of taking this course Gen. MacArthur swung toward San Tomas, the route to which was almost unprotected. Gen. Lawton brought his brigade in against Balsuam from the southeast, covering the line of retreat of the rebels toward the mountains and depriving them of a refuge upon which they had always counted. Gen. Lawton captured 50,000 bushels of rice, an important part of the stores established

by the rebels. The Spanish commissioners have made another futile attempt for the relief of Spaniards held as prisoners by the Filipinos. Their vessels steamed to the port nearest Dagupan. Fearing to land, they sent a letter to Aguinaldo saying that they were authorized to exchange 15,000 Filipinos now in the hands of the Americans for the Spanish prisoners. A reply was received from city council, and 18 of 24 members of Senor Mabini, Aguinaldo's prime min ister, which was dated April 28, and which stated that Aguinaldo was negotiating for peace, pending which negotiations he could not discuss the question of the exchange of prisoners.

In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commissioners, the Filipinos vigorously resisted the advance of Gen. MacArthur's division from Apalit toward San Fernando, fighting desperately at long rauge, after running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery. The movement commenced at half past 5 in the morning. Gen. Hale's brigade, consisting of five Gatlings, under the command of Maj. Young of the Sixth artillery, two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa regi- nesday's contest, but the one most genment, the First Nebraska regiment and erally accepted is that those Republithe First South Dakota regiment adwanced along the road a few miles west of the railroad line.

Gen. Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieut. Naylor of the Utah light artillery, mounted on hand cars, pushed ahead the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiments deploying to the right and left when feasible. The country traversed proved the worst yet encoun tered, miles of marshes and many unfordable streams delaying the advance materially. Both brigades met with resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near San Tomas, which is about eight kilometres from Apalit. The center span of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river and the rebels had only left a small force to check Gen. Wheaton, their main body lining the strong trenches in front of Gen.

Although the attacking force poured a very heavy artillery and musketry fire across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, ultimately breaking when Maj. Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover. Gen. Wheaton in the meantime tried ineffectually to draw the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track.

So soon as they discovered that the nature of the country would permit only a few skirmishes on each side of the embankment, the rebels regained their courage and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour in the face of the American volleys and a ripid-fire fusillade, until flanked by the Montana regiment. Then a general scramble ensued, most of the enemy boarded trains that were in readiness. and the others taking the road to San Fernando, after burning the villages of

San Tomas and Minalin.

About noon Gen. Wheaton crossed broken bridge, cleared the stragglers out of the virlages and advanced toward San Fernando, Gen. Hale effecting a crossing simultaneously, after a slight delay necessary to repair a bridge. Our loss up to that hour was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana killed, and Capt. Albrecht three members of the Kansas regiment. two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the South Dakoto. wounded. The enemy's loss was very

After a short rest the advance was continued, Gen. Wheaton encountering the first series of entrenchments near San Fernando. The rebels now opened

Col. Funston of the Twentieth Kansas was wounded, one licutenant was her daughter. killed and four were wounded while leading four companies of the Kausas regiment to outflank the enemy. Gen. Hale pushed along the road, flanking the trenches. More than 100 sick and part of the State. He proposes to wounded men from Gen. Laston's brid make some experiment with the plant ments were compilations of facts and tribe now numbers only 312 full bloods. gade were brought from Malolos by last night's train. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable. Sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation. The heat is unbearable and calling the sixty acres to devote to its cultivation.

### A SPARTANBURG SCANDAL

Two Lawyers and a Revenue Officer Mixed Up In It.

The Spartanburg correspondent of The State says: It has been currently reported here

for some time that there were irregu-

larities going on in the commissioner's office of W. Smith Thomason, and that the United States government was conducting an investigation. For prudential reasons, at the request of the government's agents, nothing has been said about the matter in print. There was certain evidence the government desired which would probably not have been obtained after a public exposition. Judge Thomason, his former law partper, C. P. Sims, and a United States involved. The matter came to a focus Wednesday when Judge Brawley, in the United States courts at Greenville, ordered a rule to issue against C. P. Sims disbarred from practice in that court. won and Minnesota regiments and a gun It is understood that all three parties will be indicted in a common charge for conspiracy to defraud the sovernment. They would get up bogus cases against imaginary people, and most damaging testimony would be given, Sims acting as defendant's attorney and Robison prosecuting. By some means the bogus accounts for fees, etc., were

suspected and an investigation followed. Sims came here from Union about 15 months ago and formed a partnership with W. S. Thomason for the practice of law. For a time they seemed to prosper, but it has been known for some time that something was wrong. Thomason was at one time the most influential man in this county, and held the office of Probate Judge eight years. He is well connected, having married a sister of Prof. N. F. Walker, of Cedar Springs. The government officials say they have a strong case and that before it is over the famous old Barrett conspiracy will be a small affair in com-

DEMOCRATS CARRY BALTIMORE.

#### They Carry the City by Nine Thousand Majority.

One of the most exciting campaigns in the history of Baltimore resulted Wednesday in a Democratic landslide. Thomas G. Hayes was elected mayor by nearly 9,000 majority over William T. Malster, Republican, the present incumbent, while his running mates, Skipwith Wilmer, for president of the second branch of the city council, and James H. Smith, for comptroller, were chosen by practically the same figures. In addition to these candidates at large, the Democrats elected all of their candidates for the second bench of the

Wednesday's election is the first under the charter for Baltimore city adopted by the legislature last year. Under its provisions the municipal election are held in May so as to divorce as far as possible municipal politics from states and national issues. It also changes the term of the mayor from two to four years, the terms of the comptroller and president of the second branch of the city council being for a like period.

All of the candidates elected Wednesday will assume the offices on the third Wednesday in November next. There are several theories being advanced by Republican leaders and others to account for the surprising result of Wedcans who do not endorse Malster administration, instead of staying away from the polls, voted the straight Democratic ticket. The city was wild with excitement Wednesday night, but the best

of feeling prevaied. Goy. Ellerbe Very Sick.

The State says Gov. Ellerbe returned to Columbia from Summerville on Wednesday. The governor had a couch in the comfortable car, and Dr. Babcock, who came with him, stated that he had stood the trip remarkably well considering all things. The governor is pitifulremaciated and is as weak as a child, but he is bright, cheerful and hopeful. That he is a very sick man all his friends realize. He was tenderly lifted from the coach and placed in an invalid's chair, being taken thus to the hospital carriage in waiting. Then he was taken at once to the executive mansion. On his way to the carriage the governor raised his hat to several gentlemen at the station whom he reconized. Dr. Babcock says at Summerville the hotel people did everything in their power to but, notwithstanding all, the governor did not improve.

A Chicago Tragedy. Mrs. Augusta Styles, after waiting two hours in a dark recess of a hallway at the entrance to Wallet's hall, Burlington street and North avenue, Chicago Thursday afternoon, shot and killed her mother, Mrs. Catherine Schultz. Mrs. Schultz was to attend a meeting of the Martha Washington Frau-Verein, which was held in the hall, and the daughter lay in wait for her until she came. Five shots were fired, three taking effect. Mrs. Styles, who is 35 years old, said she was driven to the act by her mother's revealing a closed chapter of her early life to Mrs. Styles' daughter, 16 years of age. The child's parents were not regularly married and Mrs. Schultz is said to have disclosed this fact to her grand child. The mat-

ricide has been arrested. Valued Jewels More Than Life. The house of Mrs. Joanna Davern of Cortland, N. Y., caught fire Wednesday morning and before the firemen arrived Mrs. Davern was carried forcibly from an upper room by a neighbor while trying to save some important papers. She was not seen to return to the house, but half an hour later the firemen stumbled over her body in another room, which was filled with smoke. All efforts to revive her were unavailing. She died at nine o'clock. It is supposed she returned for valuables belonging to

Tillman and Tobacco.

A Boston Man Accused or Disloyalty to This Country.

SUBJECT TO IMPRISONMENT

Regard the Matter as Seditious and Disgraceful.

One of the subjects discussed at the in Washington was the circulars revenue officer, Alex. Robison, are all which were mailed to the troops at Manila criticising the Philippine policy of the government and advising the volunteers whose term of service is to show cause why he should not be about to expire not to reenlist. A member of the cabinet in speaking of the matter said that Mr. Edward Atsubject to a term of imprisonment or a | document No. 62. heavy fine or both. The law, which,

as follows: more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by latter. both of such punishments; and shall, office under the United States."

energetic action will be taken.

STOPPED IN THE MAILS.

The postmaster general has directed the postmaster at San Francisco to take Boston, vice president of the anti-Imperialistic League. This order does not apply to the circulation of the pamphlets by mail in this country, but bars their dispatch from this country to the Philippines, discontent and even mutiny among the soldiers being stated by the department to be the design of these publications. The three pamphlets are specifically described and in no circumstances are they to be forwarded by mail to the Philippines.

The three pamphlets, copies of which have been prohibited in the mails for the Philippines, are those which have the following titles "Criminal Aggression By Whom?" "The Cost of a National Crime" and "The Hell of War and Its Penalties."

These, unless something should derelop to necessitate further action may be circulated through the mails within this country. According to Mr. Atkinson's own statement, as reported, a large number of the pamphlets have been sent out. The matter was brought to the attention of the postal officials by the war department, whose authorities were greatly exercised, with a sugis thought that there is little possibility of any of these publications getting past the San Francisco offices, but if a few should, the military authorities in the Philippines will promptly suppress them.

WHY THEY WERE STOPPED. Postmaster General Emery Smith

made this statement to the Associated Press: "These pamphlets actually incite to mutiny and it would be utterly unjustifiable to permit their circulation among the soldiers in the Philippines. Their circulation is a movement to induce the soldiers to disobey orders and in effect to embarrass and resist the government in whose service they are engaged. make things pleasant for the sick man, Their circulation, except in the mails for the Philippines, is not interfered with, because, in being sent to Manila, they are destined for soldiers fighting our battles; but in this country the efforts to incite to mutiny could have no

> "Not only are they designed to incite to mutiny the American soldiers in those islands, but also to foment and encourage insurrection on the part of the Filipinos themselves. Such seditious literary work as that now stopped might have an effect on the forces we are now dealing with that would be incalculably to their advantage and certainly would tend to stimulate and strengthen their already weakening onposition. The law covering the case is ample. What action might be takenand the offence is of the gravest character-is not to be discussed. I do not believe there is any intention to prosecute Mr. Atkinson as the matter now stands. The authority to do so, however is plain. He not only attacks the president and the government in the most virulent language and disputes the national policy but also calls on the American troops to defy the government. Certainly this government is

publications." EDWARD ATKINSON'S STATEMENT. Hon. Edward Atkinson, vice president of the imperialist league of this city, was shown the Washington disal had directed that certain pamphlets prepared by Mr. Atkinson be taken from the mails to Manila. Mr. Atkin-Senator Tillman has been studying son said he had received no direct comthe culture of tobacco in the Eastern munication from Washington about the

empowered to stop or check, as it sees

fit, the circulation of these seditious

A SERIOUS CHARGE. attention to points overlooked in de- THE BLUE AND GRAY

bate "By the action of the senste," Mr. Atkinson continued, "these compila-tions were published as senate documents and they are now public documents of the United States. Therefore any action taken toward keeping them out of the mails would imply that the congressional record and official documents of the United States are unsuitable to be sent to officers of the volun-Members of the Administration teer regiments now in Manila, whose On Which Both Sides in the How the Negroes Can Put a Stop to term of service has expired and whose return to this country is demanded by officials of certain states who say that the men are entitled to their discharge.

"It is said that the dispatch of these pamphlets from this country to the Philippine Islands is barred least they Cabinet at its meeting last Wednesday | should create discentent and even mutiny among the soldiers: that being stated by the department to be the design of these publications.

DEDICATED TO MCKINLEY. "There are two pamphlets only. The first edition of the first, printed in November, was dedicated to President McKinley, in support of his statement that forcible annexation would be criminal aggression. The facts and kinson, of Boston, who is believed to figures given in that pamphlet as a have been largely instrumental in the whole were made the frequent subjects preparation and sending out of these of debate in the house of representatives circulars, was unquestionably guilty of and the senate during the session and assisting an insurrection against the the pamphlet as a whole was finally authority of the United States and was | printed by order of the senate as senate

"The second pamphlet was issued late it is said, has been violated is Section in February, when it appeared that acts 5,334 of the Revised Statutes, which is of criminal aggression were being committed in the Philippine islands. In "Every person who incites, sets on that pamphlet certain facts and statefoot, assists, or engages in any rebel- ments were submitted to the attention lion or insurrection against the author-ity of the United States, or the laws debate, and that pamphlet, again, by thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, order of the senate, was printed as a shall be punished by imprisonment not senate document. I have a copy of it has remained for Kentucky to be the No. 62, and have sent for a copy of the

"These pamphlets were, on April 24 moreover, be incapable of holding any and 25, addressed by me to Admiral ment that carries with it and upon it George Dewey, President Schurman, What action, if any, will be taken in Professor Worcester. Gen. H. G. Otis, the matter has not been determined Gen. Lawton. Gen. Miller, and the corout it is said that the government is respondent of any American illustrated disposed to regard the acts of Mr. At- weekly in Manila. None others to my kinson as those of a person without any knowledge, have been sent to any one proper conception of the gravity of the else. I desired to send them to other offence committed and the government officers, and, for that purpose, notified may not at this time, take action the war department of my intention, against Mr. Atkinson and his assist-and asked for a list that would give me the names. If it is unlawful for a citi-The postmaster general stated at the | zen of the United States to compliment cabinet meeting that he had ordered the other citizens in Manila by sending circulars stopped at San Francisco. them documents in a private edition, Members of the administration regard which have been printed by order of Mr. Atkinson's alleged action as sediti- the United States senate as public docous and disgraceful, and it is not im- uments, I am content to leave the matprobable that, if repeated, prompt and ter at that exact point, which requires | equal tribute to the worth of all. In no comment from me.'

## Scores England and America.

phlets issued by Edward Atkinson, of zette from Funchal, Madeira, of the revered and their memories perpetuat-English and American warships. Mrs. Stevensonsays: "President McKinley allowed no firing on Cuban towns unless they gave active cause of offense, and Commodore Watson was ordered not to attack undefended Spanish cities. Does the president keep his humanity for civilized countries alone?" Mrs. Stavenson declared that the Samoan non-combatants, who have to choose between the shells of the warships and "taking to the bush." Under such conditions, she says, delicate women can hardly exist, while children die like

Mrs. Stevenson's letter concludes as them. ollows: "Chief Justice Chambers has been represented as saying in a letter to his brother: 'I never was happier.' He must be a person singularly devoid of imagination if he never pictured to himself the scenes being enacted in those bombarded villages; the exodus of panic-stricken people rushing hither and thither, shells bursting everywhere, the cries of bed-ridden and helpless wounded people burning alive in their blazgestion that some action be taken. It ling houses, women in the pangs of childbirth, mangled children crawling on the sands, the sea before them and the bush behind. And we read that the woods also were shelled. Who is to be held accountable for these deeds that disgrace both England and Ameri-

Destructive Prairie Fire.

Definite reports show hundreds of thousands of dollars damage by prairie | kind. fires in various parts of South Dakota. In Sanborn county several dozen farmers lost everything. From Jerauld county comes a like story. South of Armour a large number of farmers were burned out. In northern Brule and | workshop and granary of the globe. southern Buffalo counties nearly three Erickson was was burned to death while trying to save some horses.

Defends Lynching. One of the hottest discussions ever neard in the Pittsburg Presbytery took place at the meeting of that body at Swissvale, Pa., Wednesday, during which Rev. A. D. Carlile, pastor of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, declared that lynching under certain conditions was justifiiable and declared that under certain circumstances, owing to the slow process of Southern law, he would cheerfully pull the rope. Final ly a mild substitute condemning mob law without specifyidg any particular section of the country was adopted.

Gen. Hampton's House Burned. The home of General Wade Hampton in the suburbs of Columbia, was burned at an early hour Wednesday morning. There was no insurance on the property, and a fine library containing about six thousand volumes was lost. In attempting to save a dog, the general was scorched about the face. Among his papers were several hundred unanswered etters from persons in all parts of the country.

Our Soldier Dead

The bodies of 252 of the soldier dead brought from the battlefields of Cuba patch stating that the postmaster gener- and Porto Rico by the steamer Crook were interred at Arlington cemetery

Almost Exterminated. Chief Keokuk, of the Sac Fox Indi-

Kentucky Honors Both Confederate and Federal Heroes

BY A HANDSOME MONUMENT.

Civil War Are Equally Represented in the inscription.

The beautiful granite monument nesday afternoon with imposing ceremonies. At noon Governor Bradley, his staff and other prominent Kentuckians left the city for the park, and promptly at 2 o'clock the exercises be-

The preliminary portion of the program consisted of music-one of the numbers being "My Old Kentucky Home"-and an impressive invocation. Major Thomas H. Hays of the Kentucky commission, in an eloquent ad-dress then formally tendered the monument to Governor Bradley. Following this address Miss Christine Bradley, the governor's beautiful daughter, gracefully unveiled the shaft. Governor Bradley next formally ac-

to the government. GOVERNOR BRADLEY SPEAKS. Governor W. O. Bradley, of Ken-

cepted the monument and transferred it

tucky, said in part: "Many monuments have been erected upon battlefields of this republic, but first of all the states with tender and motherly devotion, to erect a blended monument to all her sons; a monucomplete reconciliation of all contend-

This shaft is dedicated, not alone to those who died on this and surrounding fields, but to the gallant survivors who, when the frowning clouds of war were dispelled by the bright sunshine of peace, returned to their homes to repair broken fortunes, and are today numbered among the best and most distinguished sons of the commonwealth.

"Kentucky has evinced no partiality in this evidence of loving remembrance. It carries with it no heart-burning, no jealousy, no invidious distinction. is not an emblem of honor to the victor and reproach to the vanvuished, but an future, the descendants of chivalrous Confederates may proudly gaze upon it realizing that the state has honored Robert Louis Stevenson's widow has their ancestors, and that, although written a letter to the Westminister Ga- their cause was lost, their heroism is bombardment of Samoan villages by the ed. And the sons of the brave men le may look upon it with equal pride, feeling that it fitly commemorates the gallant deeds of their illustrious ancesto:s, who preserved the nation from destructian. May it endure forever, standing guard over victor and vanquished, with the statue that surmounts it, in one hand holding the torch of liberty shedding villages are inhabited in time of war by abroad its benign rays, in the other grasping the sword, emblematical of the strength of one people, ready and anxious at all times to uphold the integrity of one country, and to drive, wounded and bleeding, from its shores any insolent foe that shall ever dare invade

"And now, after the mists of prejudice have been torn from our eyes, and we are enabled to see the bright stars of truth and reason which shine beyond all can plainly divine the sentiments which inspired the actors in that

bloody drama.

THE ISSUES OF THE WAR. That the Union should have been preserved and slavery abolished, all are won in honorable fight, no one will disdevotion to principles conscientiously believed to be just; that they fought with volor, equalled alone by those who opposed them, but never surpassed, and | be found. their heroic bravery and suffering entitle them to the admiration of all man-

"There could be no more convincing evidence of the righteous termination of that great struggle than the present grandeur and power of the republic-today the richest nation on earth, the

"No sane man would revive the in ownships were burned over. Nearly stitution of slavery, for the heroic 3,000 head of cattle was lost. Damage blood of our Negro troops has obliteratin these two counties will amount to ed every lingering regret of the master, thousands, and it is reported two men and proclaimed, in unmistakable lanlost their lives. Near Castelwood, Mrs. | guage, that the liberty of 1899 is better

than the slavery of 1861. "The monument dedicated today may, in the rush of years, crumble and fall into dust, but around the summits of Lookout and Missionary ridge, like gathering mists, shall remain forever the memories of these historic fields, and in every heart shall be a monument of love and strength and patriotism, which will perpetuate, through all coming time, the glories of that great con-

Tooking into the future, may not the fond hope be indulged that in the end our country may, in all things, be deliberate, just and wise. That our fag may wave in triumph, feared by tyrants, in every land and on every sea; that beneath its folds shall gather the oppres ed of every clime, and the slave struggling beneath the load of oppression feel his chains grow lighter, his folds and be healed as those who, with faith, looked upon the brazen serpent that was lifted up in the wilderness. | tanburg. God grant that ours shall be the victory of enlightenment and liberty, the triumph of right over might, of justice over injustice, of humanity over cruelty and oppression, until empires shall have passed away and the nations of

earth become one. MONUMENT ACCEPTED. The monument was accepted for the government by General H. V. Boynton, president of the Chickamauga Chattanooga military park commission Following General Boynton's adless of the provocation for the exercise of summary justice, Northern papers as

Whenever alynching occurs, doubt-

and the cheering of the assembled

The monument, which is one of the

handsomest at Chickamauga, was erect-

ed to the memory of Kentuckians who wore both the blue and the gray, and

both sides are equally represented in the

SENSIBLE TALK.

Lynching.

throng and the exercises ended.

inscriptions.

a rule take it as a text for violent deerected by the state of Kentucky in nunciation of the white people of the Chickamauga Park was dedicated Wed-South. They display an absolute and careless ignorance of the conditions in this section. When similar causes produce similar lynchings in the North, they turn a blind eye to it and wait for a new lynching in the South to renew troops were ordered in as far as possitheir slanders of this section. Such being the common attitude of the ran off from the hospital and went ahead Northern papers, the finding of a with the scouts. And, you bet, I did marked exception is worth comment. | not cross the ocean for the fun there The Pittsburg Post seems to have an was in it, so the first one I found, he editor, who is not a hypocrite, who has | was in a house, down on his knees fancommon sense and who knows some-thing about conditions in the South. and I pulled my old Long Tom to my Consequently his writings on Southern lynchings are very different from | fire, which he did. I got his knife, and those of a vast majority of his Northern | another jumped out of the window and journalistic brothers. Here are two ran, and I brought him to the ground paragraphs from a recent editorial in the Pittsburg Post: "The number of crimes of this char-

acter is not known. For obvious reasons they are kept secret in mercy to the helpless victims. A few years ago a Georgia bishop printed in the 'North arm shot off at the shoulder and dead American Review, a paper setting forth that some 250 cases had come within his knowledge in a certain limit of time. The worst part of it is that boys, and we killed every one of them, the ruffians are protected, hidden and | and I was sent back to quarters in the aided to escape by Negroes who have hurry. Came very near getting a courtno sympathy with their crime. This martial, but the colonel said he had brings the colored people of the locali- heard that I had done excellent work, ty involved under the ban. There will and he laughed and said: 'There's be no betterment of the barbarism and good stuff in that man,' and told me cruelties involved in lynching until the not to leave any more without orders. colored people take up the matter, and instead of screening, aid in bringing to | ble here with the natives unless they prompt punishment those of their race annihilate all of them as fast as they who commit outrages upon white women. That they appear unwilling to do under some infatuation of race obli-

"We are happily free at the North from the fearful crime that so justly excites the Southern people. We should, therefore, make allowances. Just as the honor and sanctity of women are assailed, manhood becomes more determined on terrible retribution | path. that will impress the brute minds of those guilty of the nameless horrors. The Southern Negroes must hunt down these wild human animals and cease to protect them. All accounts represent ling information about the shelling of that this is the main question, if lynch that island. The writer, "T. I.," protect them. All accounts represent ing is to be suppressed and race antago- says: "The double turret monitor Amnisms prevented that make the innocent suffer with the guilty. It is not practice in Broad river for the last few a matter, unfortunately, that is adjust- days. We have no objections to their ed by law codes, or what we may call practicing with shot, if they wouldn't the teachings of civilization. It lets send so many shells in the direction of loose the wild animal existent in the this island. One shell, Drigg's patent, primitive man. It will do it anywhere. It is not a case of sections or states, but of human nature."

That is sensible and we would like for it to be read without prejudice by struck right near the house used by the the Negroes of the South. As the Pittsburg Post points out, they have it in their power to do much to stop lynchings.

## A Sheriff Shot.

Sheriff H. M. Tillis was dangerously and probably fatally shot by assassins Thursday evening. He was seated in the piazza of his residence at Gainesville, Fla., with a young lady when two men emerged from a lot directly in front of the house, and one of them emptied the contents of both barrels of a shotgun at him. The shots took effect in you will give the captain a few words to his shoulder and breast. Immediately ready to concede. That the victors after the shooting the men ran down the street, mounted horses and rode pute. But while this is manifest, it is away. Some time ago Sheriff Tillis equally true that those who were fortu- killed Brack Tillis, his nephew. There nately defeated were inspired by sincere is a strong suspicion that the affair of Thursday evening grew out of that episode. It is expected that relatives of Brack Tillis will be arrested if they can

## No Prisoners Taken.

We get some very instructive "inside views" of the war in the Philippines from the letters of soldiers which occasionally-find their way into print. One of the Tennessee volunteers writes to his brother in this country: "I don't know how many men, women and children the Tennessee boys did kill. They would not take any prisoners. One company was sent into headquarters with thirty prisoners, and got there with about a hundred chickens and no prisoners." "Nine-tenths of the army" in the islands, it is asserted, "are conducting the campaign on the lines indicated in this letter.

Four Outlaws Killed. Wednesday at Mayari, Cuba, an attempt was made by four outlaws to rescue the bandit chief Miguel Gonzales and five other bandits who were in the custody of the rural guards. The sentinel who detected the attempt fired. wounding one of the outlaws. The guards rushed to the assistance of the sentry and a sharp fight ensued, all the would-be rescuers being killed. Two of the guards were wounded. The prisoners have since been removed to Bar-

## Barrett Pardoned.

Charles P. Barrett, who was convict ed in Charleston last July for violating heart leap with joy and hail its colors | the postal laws and sentenced to eigh as a deliverance: that nations, which teen months in the Ohio penitentiary, have been bitten by the serpent of ra- was pardoned Thursday by President pacity and conquest, shall look upon its | McKinley on account of ill health of the prisoner. It is presumed that he will return to his home in Spar-

#### Tillman's Private Secretary. Mr. Stackhouse having been appointed

paymaster in the navy has resigned as Senator Tillman's private secretary. The senator will appoint his son, B. R. Tillman, Jr., to the place as soon as he prepares himself to do the work. Missionary Cyclist Killed.

asking for copies of letters of John C. A dispatch from Allahabad says Dr.

TO THE FRONT CRUEL, CRUEL WAR.

MIRES.

How the Filipinos Are Murdered by

Our Soldiers.

There is at least one man in the

United States army who is out of place.

His name is Burr Ellis and he hails

from Frazier Valley, California. This

valiant young soldier is in the Philip-

pines and in a recent letter to a friend

at home gives a glowing account of some of his performances there. We

make the following extract from this

interesting document as it appears in

"They did not commence fighting

over here (Cavite) for several days af-

ter the war commenced. Dewey gave

them until 9 o'clock one day to sur-

render, and that night they all left but

a few out to their trenches, and those

that they left burned up the town, and

when the town commenced burning the

shoulder and left him to burn with the

like a jackrabbit. I killed seven that

I know of, and one more that I am al-

most sure of-I shot ten shots at him

running and knocked him down, and

that evening the boys out in front of

our trenches now found one with his

as h-. I had lots of fun that morning. There were five jumped out of

ing. There were five jumped out of the brush and cut one of the lowa band

Well, John, there will always be trou-

We have seen several letters from

American soldiers in the Philippines in

which the writers gloat over the slaugh-

ter of Filipinos even after they had sur-

rendered, but for jubilant brutality

Burr Ellis goes to the head of the list.

As we have remarked, he is in the

wrong army. His place would seem to

be with a gang of Apaches on the war

Hilton Head Shelled.

the Savannah Morning News gives start-

phitrite, U. S. N., has been at target

in diameter, seven inches long, weigh-

ing three and one-quarter pounds,

United States artil'ery and hospital

corps detachment, but failed to ex-

were playing. No damage amounting to anything is done yet, but we hope

be more careful in the future and don't

The New Medical Examiners.

commission holds for one year, he fill-

First District-Dr. R. L. Brodie,

Second District-Dr. L. C. Stephens,

Third District-Dr. O. B. Mayer,

Forth District-Dr. T. E. Nott, Jr.,

Fifth District-Dr. R. A. Bratton,

Sixth District-Dr. J. L. Napier,

Seventh District-Dr. S. C. Baker.

Presslev's Partors.

Mr. D. A. Pressley, of Columbia,

who represents the Ludden & Bates

Southern Music House, has just fitted

up his exhibition parlors. Here may

be found specimens of the standard in-

struments which he handles-Mathu-

shek pianos, Mason & Hamlin and

Sterling Organs. These are first-class

instruments of established reputation.

Mr. Pressley invites lovers of music

and admirers of high grade instruments

to give him a call. He stands ready,

also, to give prompt attention to all inquiries addressed to him by mail

See advertisement in anniler column.

They Will be Welcome.

soldiers alway goes on parade wear-

ing Confederate gray uniforms and

arrying their arms. They never fail to

attract great attention at the annual

reunions of the United Confederate vet-

Calhoun's Letters.

Gov. Ellerbe has promptly granted a

of Dr. W. F. Strait:

Charleston.

Blackville.

Newberry.

Yorkville.

Blenheim.

Sumter.

Spartanburg.

out so many rookies behind the guns.'

A letter from Hilton Head, S. C., to

come to them."

ble and said kill all we could find.

several California newspapers:

Secretary Wilson Greatly Impressed By Our Progress.

SUGGESTIONS TO FARMERS.

Their Privilege to Furnish Spring Lamb to the North. Excellent Dairies But Not Enough of Them.

A dispatch from Washington says the secretary of agriculture returned Wednesday morning from a visit to South Carolina, where he has studied the conditions of agriculture and of truck gardening along the coast, the manufacturing industries, the tea culture, the agricultural college of Scuth Carolina and other matters of interest.

In an interview the secretary said that South Carolina is making rapid progress in all these directions. farmers are learning how to take better care of their soil, how to fertilize and cultivate it with more profit. The diversification of crops has not extended so far as it should or so far as it very soon will, but the people are gradually working to that end. The State manufactures about one-

third of the cotton produced, and the most striking development of South Carolina is perhaps found in that direction. Home enterprise, and to a great extent, home capital, has been utilizing the great rivers of the State in the manufacture of cotton through electric appliances. Wires extend from the rivers as far as 14 miles, up to the tops of the hills, where healthy conditions are found and great factories costing as much as a million dollars are located. This work is going on and will continue to progress until the State manufactures all the raw cotton produced within its limits. Eighteen years age, when the attention of the South Carolina people was drawn to the manufacture of cotton, \$380,000 was paid to labor. Now the State is paying \$6,000,000 annually, which is about two-fifths of all the manufacturing of the southern State along cotton lines.

The secretary said that with little exception white labor is being used in the mills. In the city of Charleston the experiment of colored labor is being tried and it is hoped the plan will succeed. It is still an open question, however, and is being watched with great interest. He said that other cotton manufacturers will have to take note of the progress being made along this line in the south. They are getting the very newest machinery; their hands work probably somewhat longer hours, and perhaps for a little lower wages. The southern people seem to be entirely satisfied with home labor, and evince no desire for immigration. The farmbetter markets for their produc s, receiving a large per cent. of the \$6,000,-000 paid to the mill hands. This encourages the keeping of dairy cows, the feeding of hogs and the raising of manufactured by William Cramp & Sons' S. and E. B. company, two inches chickens to supply the demand of the

factory people in villages.

Mr. Wilson said the tobacco industry has been taken hold of and is mak ing good progress. The people are studying this plant and its products, in order to ascertain how they can produce

plode. Another landed about threeit more profitably. quarters of a mile inland on the field of The individual farmers are giving at-Ben Green, a citizen and resident of tention to the production of fine horses, this place, exploding, frightening him such as bring big prices, not only at pretty badly, but fortunately didn't do home, but in foreign countries-gaited any further damage. He says he horses, hunted horses, fine carriage wouldn not like to stop those things horses. The southern people have a with some vital part of his anatomy! taste along this line and will certainly Another one landed in front of Henry Wiley's house, where his two children succeed.

There are not enough dairy cows in the State, of course, but encouraging progress is being made in that direction also, the secretary said. They have some as fine dairy cows as are to be found anywhere. They make as fine butter as is to be found in the north.

"They keep sheep in the South, but Governor Ellerbe, carrying out the not enough," said he. "They have desires of the State Medical society, at not quite realized that it is peculiarly Harris Springs, Wednesday appointed the following physicians and surgeons their privilege to furnish early spring lambs for the northern markets, where members of the state board of medical they sell at a very high price. examiners, all being commissioned for

'The conditions in the South are entwo years, save Dr. Bratton, whose tirely favorable to the production of the bacon hog. The people in the great corn belt of the Mississippi valley want ing a vacancy occasioned by the death a market for their corn and feed the hog as long as he will make any gain. The producer of the bacon hog, however, disposes of the animal sooner, at a younger age.

"As soon as the Southern people give attention to the dairy industry there will be a great increase in its pro-

The secretary made a point of impressing upon the people of the State the wisdom of increasing their pastures, and of setting their wood locks to work to produce grass for the colt and the dairy cow, the mutton sheep and the

hog. Great progress has been made, he said at the agricultural college. They are doing work there that is probably not being done anywhere else. The department of agriculture for the

last two years has been conducting nation-wide experiments to ascertain whether the people of the United States can produce their own sugar from their own sugar beets. The matter has gone so far that the secretary has no doubt whatever of the success of the industry. About a score of mills were running last fail, and her score is being built, and in time complete success will come and the \$100,000 now paid out for sugar will be saved and kept at home.

The secretary is also sure now that requisition from Camp 1094, United Confederate veterans, of Augusta, Ga., Carolina can produce all the tea needed of which C. A. Withers is captain com- by the American people, just as he was mander, to enter and travel through sure, two years ago, that the sugar this State as an armed military or- needed for home consumption could be ganization on the occasion of the re- produced from the sugar beet, inde union in Charleston. This camp of old pendent of all other sources.

Comparative Losses in War-A memorandum has been prepared at the war department comparing the losses in the Spanish war with the first year of the civil war. The aggregate strength of troops employed during the war with Spain was approximately 275,000, cov-The American Historical Association has written to Governor Ellerbe April, 1899, inclusive. During this time the deaths from all causes were Kellogg an American Presbyterian mis- Calboun to governors of the state. The 6,190, or 2 1 per cent, The mean sionary, while on a cycling tour in the association wants to include them in a strength for the civil war was 276,371